

County Snapshots are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD) to provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight employment trends and growth. The LMID regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and more than one million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

County Snapshots include Benchmark labor force data and industry employment. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, based on place of work, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Many industries are not comparable between the SIC and NAICS classification systems. NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. NAICS also reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors—especially in the service-providing segments of the economy.

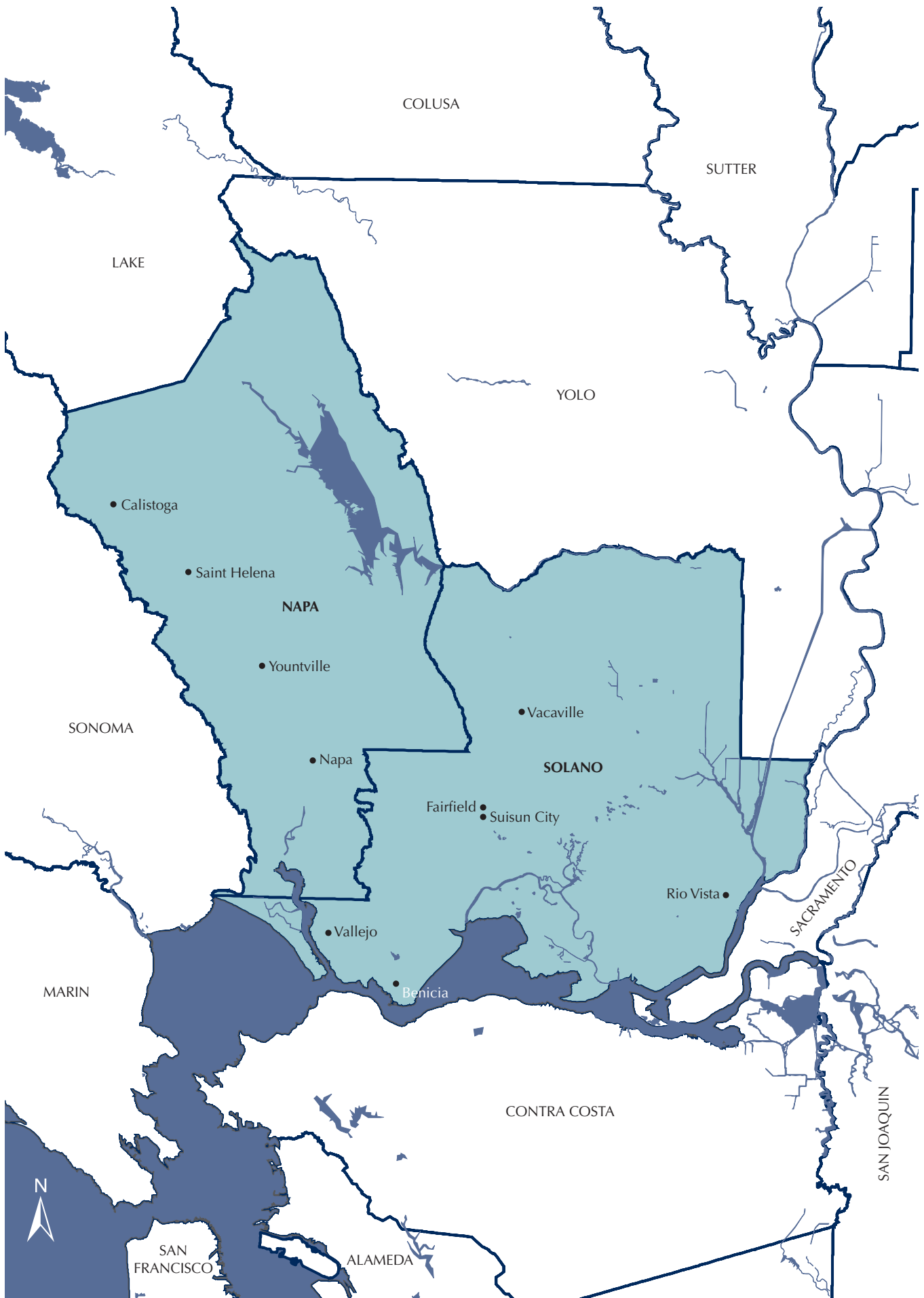
Due to this conversion, county-level industry employment data for California counties belonging to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were not available at the time of publication. Data provided in the 2003 *County Snapshots* for these counties reflect the multi-county data. Additional changes in this year's publication include an expanded occupational analysis, using SIC-based industry and occupational projections. The incorporation of NAICS with projections data is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

A complete explanation of these data and additional information are available from the LMID's Web site located at www.calmis.ca.gov. Additional *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may also be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.



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Napa and Solano are two of the original 27 counties created when California became a state in 1850. Napa County was named for the Napa Valley. The word “napa” is of Native American derivation, and has been variously translated as “grizzly bear,” “motherland,” “fish,” or “house.”

Solano County derives its name indirectly from that of the Franciscan missionary, Father Francisco Solano, whose name was given in baptism to the chief of one of the Native American tribes of the area. Before receiving the name Solano, the chief was called Sem-yeto, which signifies “brave or fierce hand.” At the request of General Mariano Vallejo, the county was named for Chief Solano, who at one time ruled over most of the land and tribes between Petaluma Creek and the Sacramento River.

Napa and Solano counties are part of one of California's busiest urban areas—the San Francisco Bay Area. Both counties contribute to the economy of the Bay Area as an urban center, and together they make up what is known as the Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Napa County occupies 788 total square miles. Its most prominent geographic feature is the Napa Valley, one of the most productive and famous wine-growing regions in the world and a popular tourist destination. Solano County's 872 square miles offer a variety of landscapes, from rich agricultural land in the north to rolling hills in the south. San Francisco Bay, Suisun Bay, the Carquinez Straits, and the Sacramento River border Solano to the south and west.

According to Department of Finance estimates, Napa County is home to almost 130,000 residents; over half (74,700) live in the city of Napa. The county remains primarily agricultural due to the extensive and highly productive wine-growing industry. Since much of Napa's land is cultivated for grapes, newer residential and commercial development is concentrated in the existing cities, mostly located in the southern part of the county. American Canyon, population 12,350, is the county's newest and fastest growing city.

Solano County's current population is 412,000; the two largest cities, Vallejo and Fairfield, have populations of 120,100 and 102,500 respectively. Vacaville added 1,800 new residents in 2001, bringing its total to almost 94,000. Solano's key location between Sacramento and the Bay Area is attractive to businesses, particularly as its three largest cities are positioned along the Interstate 80 freeway corridor.

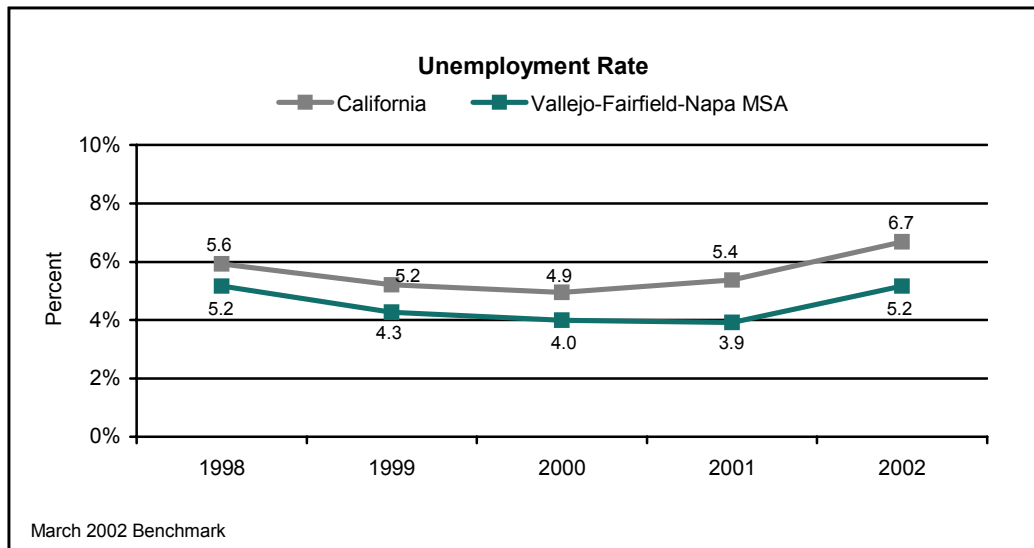
The Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa MSA's 2002 annual average civilian labor force was 280,900, an increase of almost 4 percent from the previous year. The 2002 unemployment rate, 5.2 percent, was up from the previous year, but still well below the state's rate of 6.7 percent. From 2001 to 2002, the total number of unemployed in the area increased by almost 4,000, with the majority (3,200) recorded in Solano County.

The government; trade, transportation and utilities; and educational and health services industries were the largest in the two counties in the year 2002. Government provided the major share of employment (19.2 percent); almost 66 percent of all government jobs were in local government. Trade, transportation and utilities, the second largest industry in the Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa MSA, accounted for over 17 percent of employment; within the industry, a majority of jobs were in retail trade.

The educational and health services industry provided 23,000 jobs or 12 percent of all employment within the MSA. Of these, a majority (20,100) were in the health care and social assistance sector, particularly the health care component (16,900). The educational services component contributed 2,900 jobs to the industry total.

LABOR FORCE

Civilian unemployment includes individuals who are not working but are able, available, and actively looking for work. Individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and individuals waiting to report to a new job are also considered to be unemployed. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. Since 1998, the unemployment rate in Napa and Solano counties has been lower than the rate for California. Following steady decline over the years 1998 to 2001, the MSA's rate increased 1.3 percentage points to a rate of 5.2 percent in 2002. California followed a similar pattern of unemployment.

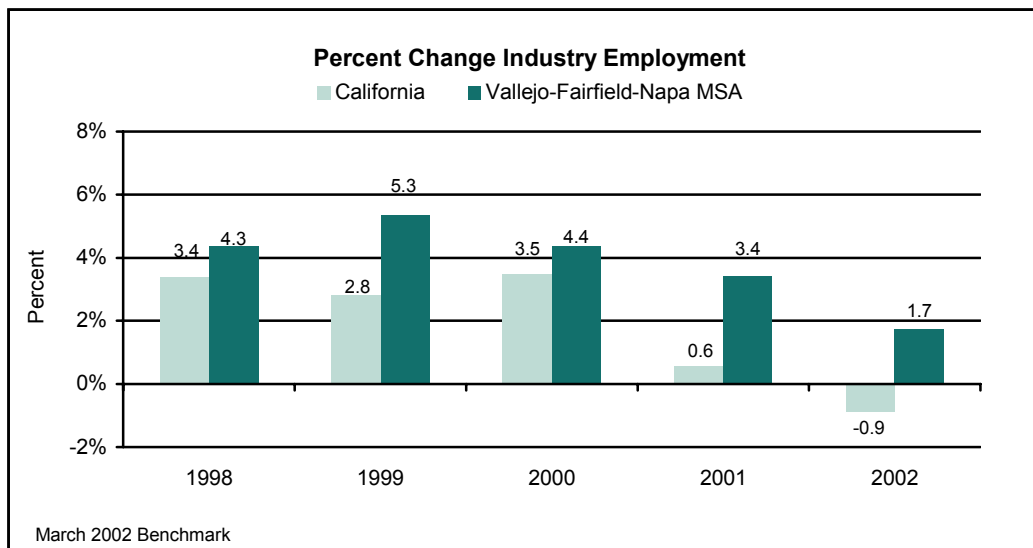


Labor force data, as shown below, accounts for civilians who are age 16 or older and who are working or looking for work. Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa MSA's annual average figures show a gain in labor force of over 36,000 persons since 1998. **Employment** and **unemployment** figures reflect the employment status of individuals by **place of residence**. Counts of employment by **place of work** are referred to as **industry employment** totals (see pages 5 and 6).

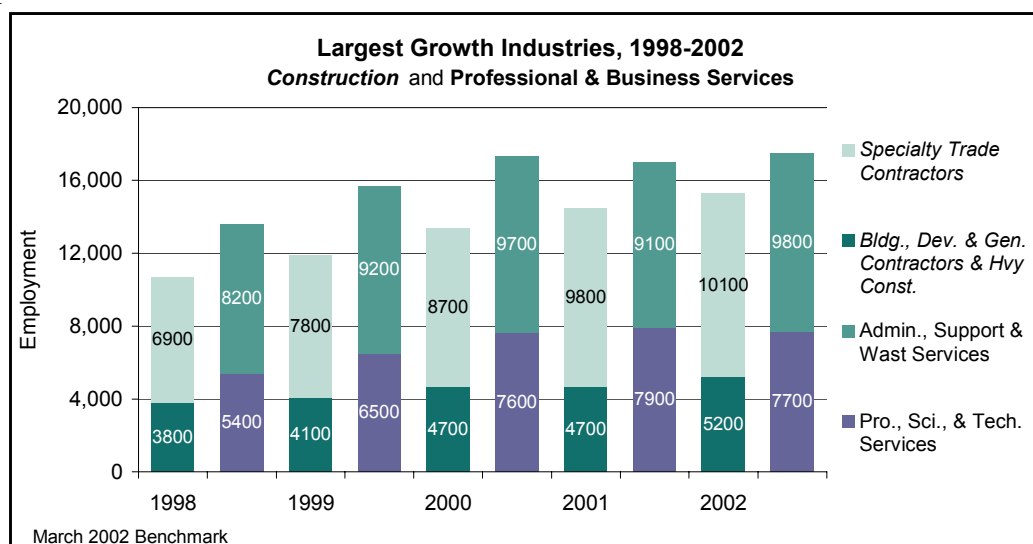
Labor Force Statistics	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	244,200	253,000	260,300	270,300	280,900
Employment	231,600	242,200	249,900	259,700	266,400
Unemployment	12,600	10,800	10,400	10,600	14,500
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	5.2%

2002 Benchmark

Over the years 1998 to 2002, the Vallejo Fairfield-Napa MSA added 25,500 new jobs, cumulative growth of more than 15 percent. Construction and government added the most new jobs (4,500 each) during the period. Most industries gained employment, including: professional and business services (3,900); educational and health services (3,900); trade, transportation and utilities (3,000); leisure and hospitality (1,600); manufacturing (1,700); financial activities (1,200); agriculture (1,000); other services (300).



Over the 1998–2002 period, two of the Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa MSA's largest growth industries were construction, and professional and business services. Recording the fastest growth in the MSA, construction employment gained 4,500 jobs during the profiled period, growth of 42 percent; specialty trade contractors accounted for 71 percent (3,200) of the growth. Professional and business services grew by nearly 29 percent or 3,900; within this industry, professional, scientific and technical services experienced the most growth (2,300 jobs).



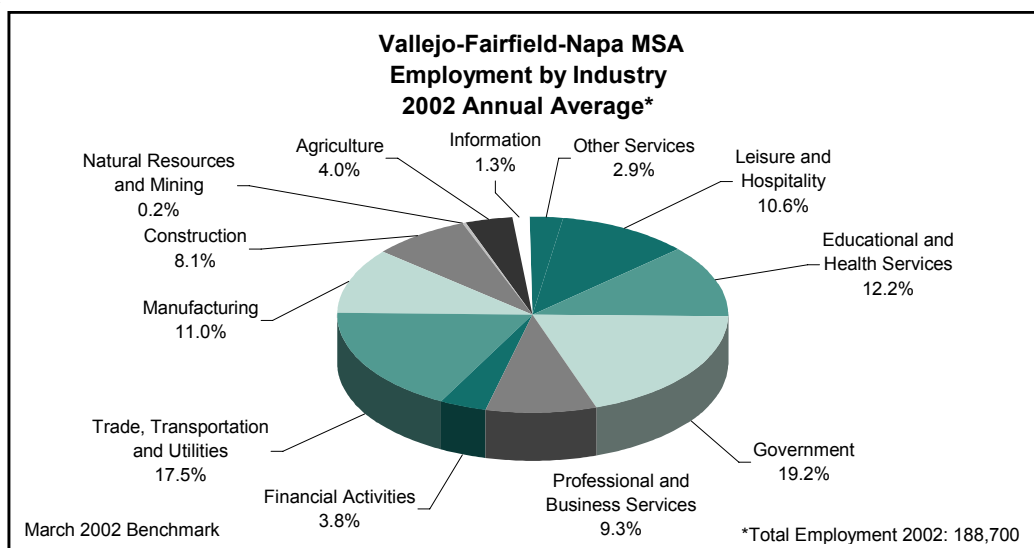
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

In the table below, Napa and Solano counties **industry employment** totals are given for the period 1998–2002. Employment grew in most industries, except natural resources and mining, and information. In the year 2002, government and trade, transportation and utilities accounted for more than one-third of all employment in the Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa

Employment by Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	6,500	6,700	7,200	7,500	7,500
Natural Resources and Mining	400	400	400	400	300
Construction	10,700	11,900	13,300	14,500	15,200
Manufacturing	19,100	20,000	20,600	20,900	20,800
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	30,100	31,000	31,500	32,800	33,100
Information	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,500
Financial Activities	5,900	6,200	6,500	6,700	7,100
Professional and Business Services	13,600	15,700	17,400	17,000	17,500
Educational and Health Services	19,100	19,800	20,900	22,200	23,000
Leisure and Hospitality	18,400	19,300	19,700	20,600	20,000
Other Services	5,100	5,200	5,400	5,200	5,400
Government	31,800	33,300	34,000	35,100	36,300
Industry Employment Total*	163,200	171,900	179,400	185,500	188,700

2002 Benchmark

MSA. Government made up the largest share (19.2 percent), with the majority of jobs in local government. Trade, transportation and utilities accounted for 17.5 percent of all employment; most jobs were in retail trade. Educational and health services, a vital industry in the two-county MSA, provided 23,000 jobs, more than 12 percent of employment.



*Totals may not add, due to rounding.

Napa County projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will be services, retail trade, and manufacturing, using the Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC).^{*} Within those industries, the occupations included below are those likely to have the most job gains.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	16.7%	2,900
Retail Trade	16.5%	1,700
Manufacturing	8.0%	800

Services

Packers and Packagers, Hand

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 127 (Annual Job Openings – 18)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,629; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.48.

Nature Of Work Pack or package by hand a wide variety of products and materials.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Health Care Professionals, Paraprofessionals, NEC

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 114 (Annual Job Openings – 16)

Salary **Healthcare Support Workers, All Other**, Mean Annual Wage – \$20,629; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.48. **Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other**, – \$27,249; – \$12.75. **Orthotists and Prosthetists** – \$61,658; – \$30.88; **Diagnostic Medical Sonographers** – \$53,539; – \$25.52.

Respiratory Therapy Technicians – \$41,560; – \$20.00.

Nature Of Work **Healthcare Support Workers, All Other**, includes those not listed separately. **Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other**, diagnose and treat mental and emotional disorders. **Orthotists and Prosthetists** assist patients by fitting and preparing braces or prostheses. **Diagnostic Medical Sonographers** produce ultrasonic recordings of organs. **Respiratory Therapy Technicians** provide specific respiratory care.

Education Most of these occupations require a bachelor's degree.

Janitors and Cleaners (except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 104 (Annual Job Openings – 15)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$21,168; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.42

Nature Of Work Keep buildings in clean and orderly condition. Perform cleaning duties such as cleaning floors, shampooing rugs, washing walls and glass, and removing rubbish. Duties include performing routine maintenance activities, notifying management.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Registered Nurses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 103 (Annual Job Openings – 15)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$56,216; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.51

Nature Of Work Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, or disabled patients. Education Registered Nurses must be licensed to practice by the California Board of Registered Nursing. Two types of training programs are available in California: two-year community college degree programs and four-year bachelor's degree programs.

Retail Trade

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 430 (Annual Job Openings – 61)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$22,391; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.91

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise, such as furniture, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 283 (Annual Job Openings – 40)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,526; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.37

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Involves use of scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit cards and checks.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 145 (Annual Job Openings – 21)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$18,364; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.07

Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverages to patrons at tables in dining establishment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

First-Line Supervisors, Managers of Retail Sales Workers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 130 (Annual Job Openings – 19)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$38,378; Median Hourly Wage – \$15.67

Nature Of Work Directly supervise sales workers in a retail establishment or department. Duties include management functions, such as purchasing, budgeting, accounting, and personnel work, in addition to supervisory duties.

Education Work experience.



^{*}The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing

Helpers, Production Workers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 84

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,765; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.16.

Nature Of Work Help production workers by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Assemblers, Fabricators (except Machine, Electrical)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 50

Salary **Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators** – Mean Annual Wage \$23,208; Median Hourly Wage \$10.83. **Team Assemblers** – \$24,687; – \$11.33.

Assemblers and Fabricators (All Other) – \$21,003; – \$9.04.

Nature Of Work **Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators** laminate fiberglass on molds to form boat decks and hulls, bodies for golf carts, automobiles, or other products.

Team Assemblers work as part of a team responsible for an entire product or component. **Assemblers and Fabricators (All Other)** includes those not listed separately.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing NEC

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 39

Salary **Farm Labor Contractors** – Mean Annual Wage – \$20,490; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.14. **Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals** – \$17,307; – \$8.03.

Nature Of Work **Farm Labor Contractors** recruit, hire, furnish, and supervise seasonal or temporary agricultural laborers for a fee. May transport, house, and provide meals for workers. **Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals** attend to live farm, ranch, or aquacultural animals produced for animal products. May maintain animal housing.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 38

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$44,542; Median Hourly Wage – \$22.34.

Nature Of Work Operate or tend equipment to control changes or reactions in the processing of industrial or consumer products.

Education Moderate-term on-the-job training.

Solano County projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will be services, retail trade, and government, using the SIC.* Within those industries, the occupations included below are those likely to have the most job gains.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	17.8%	5,100
Retail Trade	9.7%	2,400
Government	9.5%	2,300

Services

Secondary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers (Except Special and Vocational Education)*

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 460 (Annual Job Openings – 66)

Salary **Secondary School Teachers** Mean Annual Wage – \$50,89;† **Middle School Teachers** – \$50,003†

Nature Of Work **Secondary School Teachers** instruct students in secondary public or private schools in one or more subjects at the secondary level. **Middle School Teachers** teach students in public or private schools in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level.

Education The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes the requirements for teacher candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, and a professional preparation program.

Teacher Assistants†

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 282 (Annual Job Openings – 40)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$23,203†

Nature Of Work Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents. Serve in a position for which a teacher or another professional has ultimate responsibility for the design and implementation of educational programs and services.

Education Some schools require a high school diploma, others expect aides to have some college, especially for special education programs. All schools require applicants to pass a test in reading, language, and math. Aides must be able to communicate well with both students and teachers, and may need clerical skills.

Janitors and Cleaners (except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 260 (Annual Job Openings – 37)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$21,168; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.42

Nature Of Work Keep buildings in clean and orderly condition. Perform cleaning duties such as cleaning floors, shampooing rugs, washing walls and glass, and removing rubbish. Duties include performing routine maintenance activities, notifying management.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Packers and Packagers, Hand

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 189 (Annual Job Openings – 27)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,629; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.48.

Nature Of Work Pack or package by hand a wide variety of products and materials.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.

†For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

‡Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are included in services here.

Retail Trade Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 470 (Annual Job Openings – 67)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,526; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.37

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Involves use of scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit cards and checks.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 384 (Annual Job Openings – 55)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$22,391; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.91

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise, such as furniture, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 286 (Annual Job Openings – 41)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$18,364; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.07

Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverages to patrons at tables in dining establishment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Cooks, Restaurant

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 164 (Annual Job Openings – 23)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,416; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.89

Nature Of Work Prepare, season, and cook soups, meats, vegetables, desserts, and other foodstuffs in restaurants. May order supplies, keep records and accounts, price items on a menu, or plan the menu.

Education Long-term on-the-job training.



Government

Correctional Officers and Jailers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 206 (Annual Job Openings – 29)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$50,466; Median Hourly Wage – \$24.58

Nature Of Work Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit.

Education These occupations usually require a high school diploma and/or vocational training or job-related courses. An associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

Postal Service Mail Carriers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 62

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$39,394; Median Hourly Wage – \$19.36

Nature Of Work Sort mail for delivery. Deliver mail on established route by vehicle or on foot.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 86

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$61,418; Median Hourly Wage – \$29.89

Nature Of Work Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of following duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects; or serve legal processes of courts.

Education Most occupations require training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

Office Clerks, General

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 37

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$25,532; Median Hourly Wage – \$12.25

Nature Of Work Perform varied duties, requiring knowledge of office management systems and procedures. Clerical duties may be assigned in accordance with office procedures of establishments and may include answering telephones, bookkeeping, typing or word processing, stenography, office machine operation, and filing.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.



*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.



COUNTY PROFILE

	Napa County		Solano County	
Population (by largest cities) ¹	2002	2003	2002	2003
County Total	128,100	129,800	405,600	412,000
Unemployment Insurance ²	2001	2002	2001	2002
Claims Paid	4,939	7,308	20,025	29,496
Total Amount Paid	\$8,322,635	\$17,376,636	\$31,431,059	\$69,494,369
Workforce Investment Act ³	2001-2002	2002-2003	2001-2002	2002-2003
Adult	\$235,462	\$186,808	\$1,017,523	\$816,446
Youth	\$129,634	\$117,745	\$1,043,353	\$832,815
Dislocated Worker	\$260,061	\$218,009	\$1,005,590	\$938,845
CalWORKS ⁴	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total Participants	956	1,013	9,894	8,460
Additional County Data	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002
Community Colleges ⁵				
Vocational Education students	5,563	5,954	7,210	7,103
Transfer Prepared students	521	526	751	740
Basic Skills students	922	1,249	3,070	3,649
High School (9-12) Dropouts ⁶				
Percentage of total students	0.6%	0.4%	2.1%	1.8%

¹Data obtained from the State of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2002 and 2003.

²EDD, UI Claims and Payment.

³Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003.

⁴Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

⁵Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. Totals given are from the Napa Valley Community College District and the Solano Community College District.

⁶California Department of Education.

California has 58 counties and a variety of industries that contribute to its economy. Information services, high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment are a few examples of the broad range of economic productivity in the state.

In 2002, the civilian labor force grew by 221,700, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2001 figures, bringing the total labor force to more than 17.4 million persons. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent in 2001 to 6.7 percent in 2002.

Overall, industry employment in California declined by 128,900 jobs in 2002. Industries recording job losses included professional and business services (60,500 jobs) and information services (53,500 jobs). Components of these industries reporting the largest declines include computer systems design and related services (-29,700 jobs); management of companies and enterprises (-18,800 jobs); Internet service providers and Web search portals (-17,900 jobs); and telecommunications (-12,100 jobs).

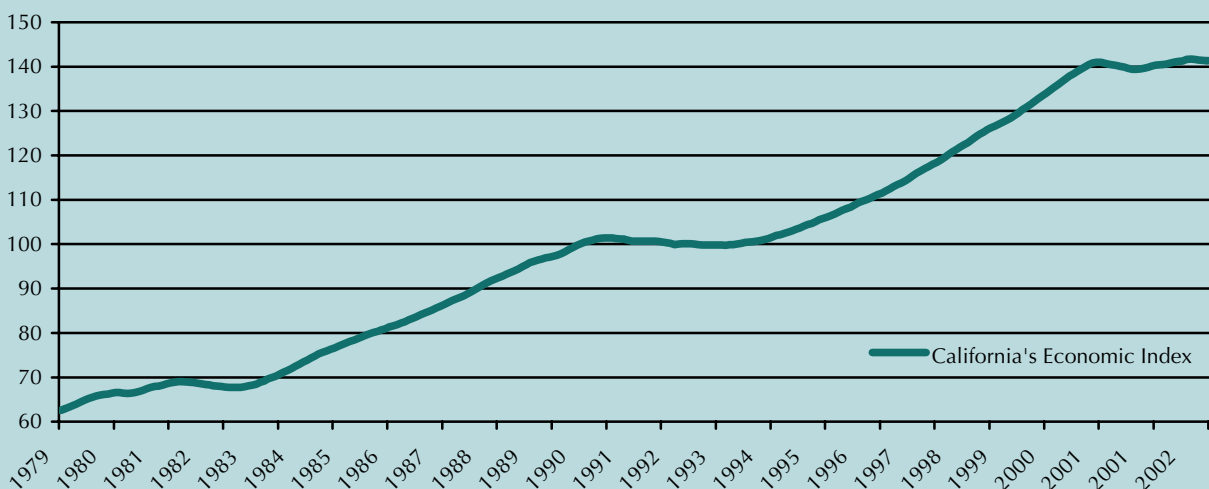
Industries reporting gains included government (66,000 jobs added) and education and health services (52,700 jobs gained). Within these growing industries, the majority of gains were in the following components: local government education (33,600 jobs); ambulatory health care services (22,400 jobs); county government (9,300 jobs); general medical and surgical hospitals (9,300 jobs); nursing and residential care facilities (6,500 jobs).

For the period 2000-2010, California employment projections show that total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by at least 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. Although growth is projected for every industry, some job loss will occur in smaller sectors of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

California's population is 36.5 million residents, according to the California Department of Finance's preliminary estimates for January 2003. These new data reflect a 5.0 percent increase over the 2000 Census data that recorded California's total population at 33.9 million.

An economic index compares actual economic activity to long-term trends. It can be helpful for monitoring state economies; comparing the length, depth, and timing of recessions at the state level; and providing a composite measure of monthly economic activity at the state level. This particular index is based on nonfarm payroll employment, the unemployment rate, average hours worked in manufacturing, and real wage and salary disbursements. These four elements are then calculated to achieve the data below, charted from 1979 to the current year. While the overall growth trend of the data is evident, the chart also reflects economic downturns, such as recessions experienced during the early 1980s, again in the early 1990s, and more recently, 2001. The index can also be used to examine other effects, such as: business cycles within the state; national economic forces on the state; and the state's overall economic activity on state fiscal conditions, poverty or in-migration.

California's Economic Activity
(January 1979 to May 2003)



General information provided by "Working Paper 02-7: Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States" by Theodore M. Crone, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (May 2002). Data can be accessed through www.phil.frb.org.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Local

County of Napa
www.co.napa.ca.us

Solano County
www.solano.ca.us

North Bay Employment Connection
www.northbayemployment.org

Workforce Investment Board of Solano County
www.solanopic.org

Napa Valley Economic Development
www.nvedc.org

Solano Economic Development Corporation
www.sedcorp.org



Statewide

Employment Development Department (EDD)
www.edd.ca.gov

EDD's Labor Market Information Division (LMID)
www.calmis.ca.gov

California Department of Finance
www.dof.ca.gov

California Training & Education Providers (CTEP)
www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep

Counting California
<http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org>



National

Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov

Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
www.doleta.gov

Occupational Information Network (O*NET)
<http://online.onetcenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau
www.census.gov

FedStats
www.fedstats.gov

